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Provincial Congress, Watertown, April 28, 1775.

WHEREAS this Congress, on the 12th Day of this Inſtant April, appointed a Committee for each County to receive from the Committees of Correſpondence, in ſuch Counties, a State of the Conduct of the Towns and Diſtricts with Reſpect to their having executed the Continental and Provincial Meaſures for the Preſervation of this Country from Slavery :—And whereas the diſtreſſed Circumſtances of the Colony may probably render it very inconvenient that ſo great a Number of Members ſhould be abſent from the Congreſs on the firſt Wedneſday of May next, the Day mentioned for their firſt Meeting :

Therefore,

RESOLVED, That the firſt Meeting of ſaid Committees be poſtponed to the *Fourth* Wedneſday in ſaid Month : And it is recommended to the ſeveral Committees of Correſpondence, to render a true State of the Conduct of their reſpective Towns and Diſtricts, on the ſaid Fourth Wedneſday of May accordingly, and eſpecially with Reſpect to their outſtanding Provincial Rates, any Thing contained in the former Reſolve of this Congreſs differing therefrom notwithſtanding.

JOSEPH WARREN, *Preſident P. T.*
Atteſt. SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Sec'y P. T.*

In Provincial Congreſs, Watertown, May 10, 1775.

WHEREAS it will be indiſpenſably neceſſary that large Quantities of Straw be provided for the Uſe of the Army now forming for the Defence and Protection of this Colony : Therefore,

RESOLVED, and it is hereby recommended to all ſuch Inhabitants of this Colony as have or may have of that Article by them, that (as they regard the Lives & Healths of their Brethren who engage in the Service aboveſaid) they take immediate Care the ſame be preſerved for the Purpoſe abovementioned. JOSEPH WARREN, *Preſid. P.T.*
Atteſt. SAMUEL FREEMAN, *Sec'y P. T.*

WILMINGTON, (North-Carolina) April 12.

The Aſſembly of this province met the 4th inſtant, and choſe John Harvey, Eſq; Speaker, upon which his Excellency opened the ſeſſion with a ſpeech.

On the 6th the Houſe appointed a Committee to prepare an addreſs in anſwer to his Excellency's ſpeech, which on the 7th was read in the Houſe, and received ſeemingly contradictorily ; a copy of which being ſent, according to cuſtom, to the Governor ; his Excellency diſſolved the Aſſembly next day by proclamation. The addreſs is as follows :

To his Excellency Joſiah Martin, *Eſq; Captain-General, Governor, and Commander in Chief, in and over the Province of* North-Carolina.

SIR,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the members of the Aſſembly of North-Carolina, have taken into conſideration your Excellency's ſpeech at the opening of this ſeſſion.

We met in General Aſſembly with minds ſuperior to private diſſenſion, determined calmly, unitedly, and faithfully to diſcharge the ſacred truſt repoſed in us by our conſtituents. Actuated by ſentiments like theſe, it behoves us to declare that the Aſſembly of this colony have the higheſt ſenſe of their allegiance to the King of Great-Britain, to whom alone, as our conſtitutional Sovereign, we acknowledge allegiance to be due, and to whom we ſo chearfully and repeatedly have ſworn it, that to remind us of the oath was unneceſſary. This allegiance all paſt Aſſemblies have, upon every occaſion, amply expreſſed ; and we, the preſent repreſentatives of the people, ſhall be always ready by our actions with pleaſure to teſtify ; ſenſible, however, that the ſame conſtitution which eſtabliſhed that allegiance, and enjoined the oath in conſequence of it, hath bound Majeſty under as ſolemn obligations to protect ſubjects inviolate in all their juſt rights and privileges, wiſely intending, by reciprocal dependence, to ſecure the happineſs of both.

We contemplate with a degree of horror the unhappy ſtate of America, involved in the moſt embarraſſing difficulties and diſtreſſes, by a number of unconſtitutional invaſions of their juſt rights and privileges ; by which the inhabitants of the continent in general, and of this province in particular, have been precipitated into meaſures, extraordinary perhaps in their nature, but warranted by neceſſity ; from whence, among many other meaſures, the appointment of Committees in the ſeveral towns and counties took its birth, to prevent, as much as in them lay, the operations of ſuch unconſtitutional encroachments : And the Aſſembly remains unconvinced of any ſteps taken by thoſe committees, but ſuch as they were compelled to take for that ſalutary purpoſe.

It is not to be controverted, that his Majeſty's ſubjects have a right to petition for a redreſs of grievances, or to remonſtrate againſt them ; and as it is only in a meeting of the people that their ſenſe reſpecting ſuch petition and remonſtrance can be obtained, that right of aſſembling is as undoubted. To attempt, therefore, under the maſk of authority, to prevent or forbid a meeting of the people for ſuch purpoſe, or to interrupt their proceedings when met, would be a vain effort unduly to exerciſe power in direct oppoſition to the conſtitution.

Far be it from us then, Sir, even ſo wiſh to prevent the operations of the convention now held at Newbern, or to agree with your Excellency in beſtowing upon them the injurious epithet of an illegal meeting. They are, Sir, the reſpectable Repreſentatives of the people, appointed for a ſpecial and important purpoſe, to which, though our conſtituents might have thought us adequate, yet as our meeting depended upon the pleaſure of the crown, they would have been unwiſe to have truſted to ſo precarious a contingence, eſpecially as the frequent and unexpected prorogations of the Aſſembly (one of them in particular, as if all reſpect and attention to the convenience of their Repreſentatives had been loſt, was proclaimed but two or three days before the time which had been appointed for their meeting) gave the people not the leaſt reaſon to expect that their Aſſembly would have been permitted to ſit, till it was too late to appoint Delegates to attend the Continental Congreſs at Philadelphia, a meaſure which they joined the reſt of the Americans in, thinking it eſſential to its intereſt.

The Houſe, Sir, neither know nor believe that any baſe arts have been practiſed upon the people, in order to lead them from their duty ; but we know with certainty that the ſteps they have taken proceeded from a full conviction that the Parliament of Great-Britain had, by a variety of oppreſſive and unconſtitutional proceedings, made thoſe ſteps abſolutely neceſſary. We think it therefore a duty we owe the people to aſſert, that their conduct has not been owing to baſe arts, practiſed upon them by wicked and deſigning men ; and have it much to lament, that your Excellency ſhould add your ſanction to ſuch groundleſs imputations, as it has a manifeſt tendency to weaken the influence, which the united petition of his Majeſty's American ſubjects might otherwiſe have upon their Sovereign, for a redreſs of thoſe grievances of which they ſo juſtly complain.

We ſhould feel inexpreſſible concern at the information given us by your Excellency, of your being authoriſed to ſay, that the appointment of Delegates to attend the Congreſs at Philadelphia, now in agitation, will be highly offenſive to the King, had we not recently been informed, from the beſt authority, that his Majeſty has been pleaſed to receive very graciouſly the united petition of his American ſubjects, addreſſed to him by the Continental Delegates lately convened at Philadelphia. We have not therefore the leaſt reaſon to ſuppoſe, that a ſimilar application to the throne will give offence to his Majeſty, or prevent his receiving a petition for the redreſs of grievances which his American ſubjects have a right to preſent either ſeparately or unitedly.

We ſhall always receive with pleaſure the information of any marks of loyalty to the King, given to your Excellency by the inhabitants of this colony ; but we are greatly concerned, leſt the manner in which you have thought proper to convey this information ſhould excite a belief, that a great number of the people of this province are diſaffected to their Sovereign ; to prevent which, it is incumbent upon us, in this manner, ſolemnly to teſtify to the world, that his Majeſty has no ſubjects more faithful than the inhabitants of North-Carolina, or more ready, at the expence of their lives and fortunes, to protect and ſupport his perſon, crown and dignity. If however, by the ſignal proofs your Excellency ſpeaks of, you mean thoſe addreſſes lately publiſhed in the North-Carolina Gazette, and ſaid to be preſented to you, the Aſſembly can receive no pleaſure from your congratulations thereupon, but what reſult from the conſideration that ſo few have been found in ſo populous a province, weak enough to be ſeduced from their duty, and prevailed upon, by the baſe arts of wicked and deſigning men, to adopt principles ſo contrary to the ſenſe of all America, and ſo deſtructive of thoſe juſt rights & privileges which it was their duty to maintain.

We take this opportunity, Sir, the firſt that has been given us, to expreſs the warm attachment we have to our ſiſter colonies in general, and the heart-felt compaſſion we entertain for the deplorable ſtate of the town of Boſton in particular, and alſo to declare the fixed and determined reſolution of this colony, to unite with the other colonies, in every effort to retain thoſe juſt rights and liberties which, as ſubjects to a Britiſh King, we poſſeſs, and which it is our abſolute and indiſpenſible duty to hand down to poſterity, unimpaired.

The exhauſted ſtate of the public funds, of which your Excellency complains, we contemplate with great concern ; alleviated however, by the reflection, that it has not been owing to any miſconduct of the Aſſembly. We were withheld from paſſing any inferior court law, but upon ſuch terms as our duty rendered it impoſſible to accept, by which means no liſt of taxables could be taken for the year 1773, and conſequently no money collected to defray the charges of government for that year ; and as your Excellency did not think proper to meet the Aſſembly at their uſual time of meeting in the fall, no act could be paſſed to defray the contingent charges of government for the year 1774. The treaſury, by theſe means deprived of two years collection of taxes, muſt conſequently be unable to anſwer the great demands upon it, till an act of Aſſembly can be paſſed to enable it to diſcharge them.

The houſe, convinced of the neceſſity of courts of juſtice, would willingly adopt any plan for the eſtabliſhment of them, which, in their opinion, is conſiſtent with the circumſtances of this colony ; and for independent judges of capacity and integrity, they would with the greateſt pleaſure very liberally provide.

We are ſorry, Sir, the impoveriſhed ſtate of the public finances will not permit us to provide for the uſual eſtabliſhment of Fort Johnſton.

The advanced ſeaſon of the year, which of all other times made it moſt inconvenient for us to attend public buſineſs, will, your Excellency may aſſure yourſelf, induce us to forward it with all poſſible expedition. JOHN HARVEY, SPEAKER.

WILLIAMSBURGH, in Virginia, April 21.

This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, all the gun-powder in the magazine, to the amount, as we hear, of about 20 barrels, was carried off in his Excellency the Governor's waggon, eſcorted by a detachment of marines from the armed ſchooner Magdalen, now lying at Burwell's ferry, and lodged on board that veſſel. As ſoon as the news of this manœuvre took wind, the whole city was alarmed, and much exaſperated ; and numbers got themſelves in readineſs to repair to the palace, to demand from the Governor a reſtoration of what they ſo juſtly ſuppoſed was depoſited in this magazine for the country's defence. However, as ſome Gentlemen repreſented the propriety of remonſtrating to the Governor upon this occaſion, in a decent and reſpectful manner, the Common Hall aſſembled, and, after deliberating ſome time, waited upon his Excellency with the following addreſs, which was preſented by the Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſq; Recorder of this city, and is as follows :

My LORD,

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the city of Williamſburg, in common hall aſſembled, humbly beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that the inhabitants of this city were this morning exceedingly alarmed, by a report that a large quantity of gun-powder was, in the preceeding night, while they were ſleeping in their beds, removed from the public magazine in this city, and conveyed under an eſcort of marines, on board one of his Majeſty's armed veſſels lying at a ferry on James river.

We beg leave to repreſent to your Excellency, that as this magazine was erected at the public expence of this colony, and appropriated to the ſafe keeping of ſuch ammunition as ſhould be there lodged from time to time, for the protection and ſecurity of the country, by arming thereout ſuch of the militia as might be neceſſary in caſes of invaſions and inſurrections, they humbly conceive it to be the only proper repoſitory to be reſorted to in times of imminent danger.

We farther beg leave to inform your Excellency, that from various reports, at preſent prevailing in different parts of the country, we have too much reaſon to believe that ſome wicked and deſigning perſons have inſtilled the moſt diabolical notions into the minds of our ſlaves, and that therefore the utmoſt attention to our internal ſecurity is become the more neceſſary.

The circumſtances of this city, my Lord, we conſider as peculiar and critical. The Inhabitants, from the ſituation of the magazine, in the midſt of their city, have for a long tract of time been expoſed to all thoſe dangers which have happened in many countries from exploſions, and other accidents. They have, from time to time, thought it incumbent on them to guard the magazine.—For their ſecurity, they have for ſome time paſt judged it neceſſary to keep ſtrong patrols on foot : In their preſent circumſtances, then, to have the chief and neceſſary means of their defence removed, cannot but be extremely alarming.

Conſidering ourſelves as guardians of the city, we therefore humbly deſire to be informed by your Excellency upon what motives, and for what particular purpoſe, the powder has been carried off in ſuch a manner, and we earneſtly entreat your Excellency to order it to be immediately returned to the magazine.

To which addreſs his Excellency returned this verbal anſwer :

THAT, hearing of an inſurrection in a neighbouring county, he had removed the powder from the magazine, where he did not think it ſecure, to a place where it would be in perfect ſecurity ; and that, upon his word and honour, whenever it was wanted, on any inſurrection, it ſhould be delivered in half an hour.

That he had removed it in the night time to prevent any alarm, and that Capt. Collins had his expreſs commands for the part he had acted.—He was ſurpriſed to hear the people were under

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The Pillars of the conſtitution, are, viz., Magna Charta, pa. 790. 1050. petition of right, pa. 816.—Bill of rights pa. 1053. Vol. 2.

See index, under Town, County, Aſſembly, Repreſentatives, Congreſs, Continental, & Provincial, Reſolves, riſing of the Country, &c.

(1) See indexes, under Committees. (2) See, Bill of rights, pa. 1053. Vol. 2.

(3) See pa. 589.

(4) See petition, 656.

(5) See L. Dartmouth's Letter, pa. 700. (6) See Letter from agents, pa. 700. (7) See ſufferings, pa. 541, 596.

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† See index, under Congreſs Provincial. ‡ See our Committee, pa. 1087. § See index, under Congreſs Continental. ‖ See liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. ¶ Pa. 715. ** See index, under reſolves. †† See Index, under Army, &c.

arms on this occasion, and that he should not think it prudent to put powder into their hands in such a situation.

The following is the Substance of Lord CHATHAM's *proposed Bill to be brought into Parliament, intitled,* "A Provisional Act, for settling the troubles in America, and asserting the *supreme* legislative authority and superintending power of Great-Britain over the Colonies."

THE supremacy and authority of Great-Britain are asserted in the very words of the Declaratory Act, only that the words *in all cases whatsoever*, are omitted, and in their stead the following inserted: *In all matters touching the general weal of the whole Dominion of the Imperial Crown of Great-Britain, and beyond the Competency of the local Representative of a distinct Colony*, especially for the regulation of navigation and trade, and keeping a standing army, or such regular forces in any of the Colonies in time of peace, &c. as his Majesty may think proper, without consent of any Assemblies of the said Colonies:—Nevertheless, that the Colonies shall not be liable to any tallage, tax, or other charge for his Majesty's revenue, without the consent and act of their respective Assemblies.

That it shall be lawful for the Delegates from the respective Provinces to meet in General Congress at Philadelphia on the 10th of May next, in order to take into consideration, and make due recognition of the supreme legislative authority, and superintending power of Parliament over the said Colonies as aforesaid.—That the Congress be required, over and above the usual charge for support of civil government in the respective Colonies) to make a free grant to the King, of a certain perpetual Revenue, subject to the disposition of Parliament, towards the discharge of the national debt. No doubt being had but the just free aid will be in such honourable proportion, as may seem meet and becoming from great and flourishing Colonies, toward a parent state, labouring under the heaviest burdens.

That after the Delegates to the intended Congress are sufficiently authorized by their Constituents, to settle and levy the respective quotas of each Colony, for raising the proposed Revenue, that in order to authorize and make their Proceedings legal, it shall be an indispensible condition, that they recognize the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the Parliament of Great-Britain over the Colonies as aforesaid:—That this free grant of the Colonies to the Crown, is not to be understood as a condition of Redress, but as a just Testimony of Affection.—[*For* MATERNAL TENDERNESS!]—That from the time of passing this Provincial Act of Parliament, the powers of Admiralty and Vice Admiralty Courts in America, shall be restrained within their ancient limits; the trial by jury in civil cases restored, and that in capital cases, no American subject shall be indicted or tried, except in the place where the fact was committed, and by a Jury of his peers of the vicinage: That the three Boston and the Quebec Bills, the Act relating to the Quartering of Soldiers, and such parts of several other acts as were thought to be grievous, shall be and are hereby *suspended*, and to have no effect or execution from the date of this act; and from and after the due recognition of the supreme legislative authority and superintending power of the Parliament over the Colonies, then to be finally repealed and annulled.

That the Judges in Courts of Law in the Colonies of America, be appointed with salaries from the Crown, and to hold their places, as in England, *during good behaviour*.

That the American Colonies are justly intitled to the privileges, franchises and immunities granted by their several *Charters* and *Constitutions*, and that THESE ought not to be invaded or resumed unless for misuser or some other legal ground of forfeiture.

So shall true reconcilement avert impending calamities, and this most solemn national accord between Great-Britain and her Colonies stand an everlasting monument of *clemency* and magnanimity in the *benignant father* of his people, of *wisdom* and *moderation* in *this great nation*, famed for humanity as for valour, and of fidelity and grateful affection, from brave and loyal Colonies to their parent kingdom, which will ever protect and cherish them.

From the Newport Mercury.

The RURAL HEROES:
OR, THE
BATTLE of CONCORD.

Dulce & decorum est pro patria mori.

AMONGST *all the various exits, from this tumultuous stage, to which mortals are subject, there is not any which, in the estimation of every brave and virtuous man, is so desirable as that of falling gloriously in defence of the civil and religious liberties of his country. Who would not wish to join that illustrious band of heroes of every age, the narration of whose lives and deaths is the greatest ornament as well as the most useful lesson of the historic page?*

What led me into this train of thought, was a reflection upon the fate of those brave men who, in a late action in the neighbourhood of Concord, fell in the glorious cause of liberty. Their mother-country, far from bewailing, in effeminate strains of despending grief, the glorious destiny of her virtuous sons, with an exulting, but mournful joy, points out their wounds to their surviving brethren, and with every argument which can touch the hearts of an heroic race, implores them bravely to revenge her slaughtered sons upon the cruel, servile instruments of tyranny, greatly to maintain their civil and religious liberties, "and piously transmit them to their children," or share the fate of these illustrious heroes!

Some future historian will relate, with pleasure, and the latest posterity will read with wonder and admiration, how three hundred intrepid, rural sons of freedom drove before them more than five times their number, of regular, well appointed troops, and forced them to take shelter behind their bulwarks! The philosopher will run a glorious parallel between the present period of America, and the most virtuous periods of the Roman commonwealth, "when the same victorious hands that saved their country, greatly independent, held the plough!"

May the blood already shed be the last that is spilt in this unnatural quarrel. May it convince the infatuated legislature of Britain, that Americans dare fight and die in defence of their just and natural rights. But, alas! where could such a doubt arise, unless in minds sunk into the lowest dregs of corruption? Degenerate souls, who feeling in themselves no sentiment of public virtue, think it impossible that men should dare to fight and die for such a trifle as the PUBLIC GOOD. May it open the eyes of our deluded Sovereign, before it be too late, and shew him, that those pernicious counsellors (from whatever quarter of his dominions they may have sprung) who have advised and promoted the late unjust and unhappy measures, with respect to America, are as much the enemies of his felicity as of their country; that they are as weak, erring, and foolish politicians, as they are base, venal, and self-interested men. May it make him spurn from his confidence and councils, with the honest indignation of a virtuous Prince, those degenerate sons of vice and violence, and supply their place with men of principle and public virtue; men who, in promoting the real interest of every part of his extensive empire, promote the felicity and lasting glory of him and his illustrious posterity.

I am so far from regarding the present dispute between Great-Britain and America, as a judgment upon either country that I can't help looking upon it as the salvation of the British, and the sure establishment of American liberty; nor have I the least doubt of the happy issue of so noble a cause. I shall now conclude this paper, with the pious wish of one of our best poets:—

"*Do thou, great liberty, inspire our souls,*
"*And make our lives, in thy possession, happy,*
"*Or our deaths glorious in thy just defence!*"

Mr. Addison

By Capt. Young from Liverpool, & Capt. Faris from London, arrived at New-York, we have the following Advices, viz.

LONDON, *February* 15.

WE are informed by a correspondent, that the abuse lately thrown out against George Hayley, Esq; for letting one of his ships as a transport, to carry troops to Boston, is unmerited. The fact is simply and truly as follows; the ship is the joint property of Mr. E——n P——h, of Bishopsgate-street, London, and Mr. Roach of Boston, who being the correspondent of Mr Hayley, addressed the ship with the cargo to him.—The Capt. on his arrival in London, finding no possibility of getting a freight back, and being unwilling to go out in ballast, applied to the Navy Board with a tender of his ship as a transport, but apprehending her being called the John Wilkes, might operate against his interest, and prevent her being taken up, although she is very well calculated for the service, he made a temporary alteration in her name, and called her the Francis.

Feb. 14. We have authority from Mr. Alderman Hayley to assure the Public, that he is not now, nor was at the time she was let to the navy board, the owner of the whole, or *any part* of the ship lately called the John Wilkes, but now the Francis, under the command of Capt. Hall, and that the alteration of her name, as before-mentioned, was not done either by his direction or advice.

We have the same authority to add, that he has not the least advantage arising to him (not even a commission) from that ship's present employment as a transport.

Feb 23 The consequences of an American war (which Heaven avert) to England, will be houses selling for nought; in land high; money very scarce, and public credit low; no debts paid; no trade stirring; the manufacturers starving; poor rates raising; and thieves encreasing.

Numbers of Gentlemen here, are about to embark for America, to act with the Americans as volunteers. *See Indexes, under Army, &*

At a very numerous meeting of independent merchants of the city of London, yesterday, at the London Tavern, it was unanimously agreed to contribute to the relief of the Americans. A subscription was opened, and in less than an hour 15 000l. was subscribed. *See distresses of Boston*

Sir James Lowther and his friends have deserted the Ministry; this is a desertion of such a nature, as greatly alarms.

A speedy revolution in the Ministry is expected to be the consequence of the alteration of measures proposed to be carried on against the Americans.

If government attempts to press for the American service, a riot of a very extraordinary nature will certainly happen amongst the river seamen.

Feb. 25. The representations of Lord Dunmore to government of the warlike state of the colonies, and the general firmness of the people, have given such a turn to the affairs of the Ministry, that the court is in an universal consternation.

March 22. *We are informed by a letter from Cork, that the troops now there are not to embark before the 26th of April next, against which time it is supposed an account will be received, whether the Americans will come into the conciliatory measures proposed in the House of Commons.* (11)

[*Several people suspect that this is a ministerial account, calculated to lull the Americans into security, that the blow may arrive unexpectedly, and find them unprepared.*]

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March 20.

"*Since my last, all the transports have sailed from Spithead, for Boston; but they are to stop at Ireland, and there to wait for fresh orders from England.*"

March 22. *A Court of Common Council is expected to be held at Guildhall in a few days, in order to consider of an address to his Majesty against his signing the bill for taking away the Newfoundland fishery from the Americans.* (12)

There is a negociation now going forward between this court and that of Madrid, of the most dangerous tendency. The old jealousies subsist and have received augmentation, as the English colonies have advanced in their present unhappy situation; the Spaniards demand several new arrangements, which the British ministry resists.—Among other articles in negociation is that of the British subjects quitting the Mosquito Shore in America, which is a subject of much alteration, as the country of the Mosquito Indians, where those settlements are, is also free and independent of the Spanish colonies.

March 23. *A letter from Ireland mentions that orders are arrived to stop the embarkation of Preston's dragoons for America; but the regiments of foot are preparing to embark.*

A gentleman who arrived last Tuesday from Paris, says, that the French have ordered a fleet of men of war to put to sea immediately, to watch the motions of the English fleet, which are going to Boston; that if the latter should distress the Americans more than they are already, then the French are ordered to relieve the unhappy people, if they think proper to accept their assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

On Saturday last we had a meeting in this city of the Military Associators, when it was determined that each ward should be formed into one or more companies; the officers to be chosen in the respective wards. Two troops of light horse are now raising. Two companies of expert *Rifle Men*, and two companies of Artillery men are forming. We have six pieces of brass artillery, and seven light iron ones. Our provincial arms, powder, &c. are all secured. Three provincial magazines are forming. In short, MARS has established his empire in this populous city; and it is not doubted but we shall have in a few weeks from this date, 4000 men, well equipped for our own defence or for the assistance of our neighbours.

NEW-YORK, May 11.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, to a gentleman in this city, dated the 6th Instant.

"Yesterday evening Dr. FRANKLIN arrived here from London, in 6 weeks, which he left the 20th March, which has given great joy to the town: He says we have no favours to expect from the ministry; nothing but submission will satisfy them. They expect little or no opposition will be made to their troops—those that are now coming are for New-York, where it is expected they will be received with cordiality.—As near as we can learn there are about Four Thousand Troops coming in this Fleet; the men of war and transports are in a great measure loaded with dry Goods to supply New-York and the country round. Agents are coming over with them. Dr. Franklin is highly pleased to find us arming and preparing for the worst events—he thinks nothing else can save us from the most abject slavery and destruction: At the same time encourages us to believe that a spirited opposition will be the means of our salvation.—The ministry are alarmed at every opposition, and listed up again at every thing which appears the least in their favour.—Every letter and every paper from hence are read by them."

Capt. Stuart, who arrived yesterday in 5 weeks and 5 days from Plymouth, saw there 7 transports some of which were taking troops on board, and others waited for orders. More transports were expected there, and others he saw at other ports whence it was said they were all to proceed to Boston.

The 7th of April Capt. Young spoke with Capt. M'Illvaine in lat. 49, 39, long. 15, 15, from Cork for Philadelphia, who informed him that when he sailed from that port 22 ships were taking on board several regiments of foot and one of horse, for Boston; and on the 12th following Capt. Young fell in, Lat. 45, 39, Long. 35, with six ships and a Brig, from Plymouth, bound to Boston with troops.

This morning sails for London, the ship Sloop, Capt. Cooper, by whom go passengers, the Lady and daughter of General Robinson, (now in Boston,) and Captain Wilcox.

See Index under Congress, Continental (1) See the national debt, page 79 over. (2) See Indexes under admiralty, Vice Courts of (3) vir. post ack. pa. 499. act for altering Charter, pa. 532, & murder act, pa. 509. (4) See ack pa. 559 (5) See pa. 549. (6) See Indexes under officers independency of, & Judges (7) This is a most pernicious plan; we should have been all slaves had the Colonies agreed to it! (8) See pa. 728. (9) See English Grievances, pa. 633 Vol. 2, & pa. 540 (10) See Amer. rights pa. 1009, 1228. (11) pa. 714. (12) See act pa. 721 (13) See Indexes under Men of War.

See list of Grievances, pa. 971 & See pa. 667, 682, 1228 See Index under Troops & See magna Charta, pa. 790, 1050, Vol. 2. declaratory Act, pa. 524. & See concert to the regulation of Trade, See pa. 54, Vol. 3. & See our Charter, pa. 1077, Vol. 2.

We hear Doct. Franklin has been by the unanimous vote of the assembly of Pennsylvania, and approbation of the people, added to the number of Delegates to the Continental Congress.

Saturday evening last arrived here from the Eastward, on their way to the Continental Congress, at Philadelphia, the Hon. John Hancock, and Thomas Cushing, Esqrs. Samuel Adams, John Adams, & Robert Treat Paine, Esqrs. Delegates for the Province of Massachusetts-Bay; and the Hon. Eliphalet Dyer, and Roger Sherman, Esqrs. and Silas Deane, Esq; Delegates for the Colony of Connecticut: They were met a few Miles out of Town by a great Number of the principal Gentlemen of the Place, in Carriages and on Horseback, and escorted into the City by near a Thousand Men under Arms; the Roads were lined with greater Numbers of People than were ever known on any Occasion before. Their Arrival was announced by the ringing of Bells, and other Demonstrations of Joy. They had double Centries placed at the doors of their Lodgings.

On Monday morning the above Gentlemen, with Philip Livingston, James Duane, John Alsop, and Francis Lewis, Esqrs. Delegates for this city; Col. William Floyd, for Suffolk, and Simon Boerum, Esq; for King's county, in this province, set out for Philadelphia, attended by a great train, to the North River Ferry, where two or three sloops and a number of other Vessels, were provided, and it is said about 500 Gentlemen crossed the Ferry with them, among whom were 200 of the Militia, under Arms.

On Tuesday an express from the provincial Camp at Boston passed this town in his way to Philadelphia, by whom, and others, we have authentic advices, that the number of regular soldiers killed and wounded is much greater than we at first heard, though all possible care has been taken to conceal the true account; that a list from one of Gen. Gage's Surgeons has been seen of 202 killed, and upwards of 160 wounded; and that the killed, wounded and missing is about 500.

The last ships brought over two more Acts of parliament for restraining the colonies from the fishery on their coasts, and from trading with one another, or any other part of the world, except Great-Britain, Ireland and the West-Indies. They will doubtless next make an act to restrain us from rain and sunshine, which they have an equal right to do, and we shall equally regard.

Thursday last the Harriot Packet, Capt. Lee, sailed with the Mail for Falmouth, in whom went Passengers, the Hon. John Watts, and Roger Morris, Esqrs. Members of his Majesty's Council for this Province; Isaac Wilkins, Esq; Member for the Borough of Westchester; Col. Maunsel, and the Hon. Stephen Payne Galloway, Esq; one of his Majesty's Council for the Island of Antigua, and Lady.

A SONG.

To the Tune of "The echoing Horn."

HARK! 'tis FREEDOM that calls, come Patriots awake!
To arms my brave Boys, and away:
'Tis Honour, 'tis Virtue, 'tis Liberty calls,
And upbraids the too tedious Delay.
What Pleasure we find in pursuing our Foes,
Thro' Blood and thro' Carnage we'll fly;
Then follow, we'll soon overtake them, Hozza!
The Tyrants are seized or they die.

II.

Triumphant returning with Freedom secur'd,
Like MEN, we'll be joyful and gay—
With our Wives, and our Friends, we will sport, love and drink,
And lose the Fatigues of the Day.
'Tis Freedom alone gives a Relish to Mirth,
But Oppression all Happiness sours;
It will smooth Life's dull Passage, 'twill slope the Descent,
And strew the Way over with Flowers.

In Committee of Supply Chamber, Watertown, 17th May, 1775.

WHEREAS some of the Students of Harvard-College are in Possession of Arms and Bayonets belonging to the Colony, which were sent them for the Purpose of their obtaining Skill in military Discipline:—

VOTED, That they be and hereby are desired to cause the same to be delivered, as soon as may be, to Mr. *William Hunt*, of this Place; and all other Persons having in Possession Arms or military Stores of any Kind belonging to the Colony as aforesaid, are also desired forthwith to deliver the same to the said Mr. *William Hunt*.

And whereas the Surgeons of the Massachusetts Forces are in Want of considerable Quantities of linen Rags, either coarse or fine:

VOTED, That the female Friends to America in the neighbouring Counties are hereby desired to send such Quantities of Rags as they can spare, to the Selectmen of their respective Towns, and the Selectmen are desired to cause the same to be delivered at Cambridge, to Commissary *Craigie*, at the Hospital, and the Expences of Transportation shall be paid by the Committee.

DAVID CHEEVER, per Order.

Cambridge, May 17, 1775.

STOLEN from a Saddle in Charlestown, last Night, a very neat brass barrel'd PISTOL. Whoever will return the same to Mr. Secretary Ward, at Head Quarters, shall receive one Dollar for his Trouble; but if the Person who is suspected, should wait until he is prosecuted, he must expect no Favour.

ALL Persons who have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. BENJAMIN PEIRCE, late of Salem, Baker, deceased, are desired to bring in their Accounts for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment to JERATHMEEL PEIRCE, Attorney to the Administratrix.

CAMBRIDGE, May 18.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in New-London, to his Friend in this Place, dated May 15, 1775.

"I find, by Letters from New-York, that there are several Cargoes of Goods expected, which are sent out on Purpose to be dispos'd of for Account of certain Adventurers in England, who it seems have been induced to make the Trial from Letters they have received from Individuals in New-York, which Letters will soon be made publick; and for fear of this, it's said several will be obliged to abscond. Two of the Council are already pushed off for London, and I think the People in New-York are determined to assert their Rights with as much Spirit as any of the Colonies. I have here inclosed you Auchmuty's Letter, which is a Sample of what those Wretches are continually writing home to Great-Britain; and, to the eternal Disgrace of the present Ministry, is what they make up a Judgement of the Americans from, and produce as Proofs that the Opposition is only by a Number of mad People, who will disperse on the Appearance of a red Coat:—But I hope this late Dance of theirs will convince them; if not, they must make another Trial, and have (I hope) to dance it over again."

Dr. Auchmuty's Letter to Capt. Montrefor, Chief Engineer at Boston.

New-York, April 19, 1775.

Mr. Dear Sir,

YESTERDAY Capt. Cooper arrived from London; *Rivington* I conclude will have all the news in his paper, but for fear you should not get his paper in time, I send you some extracts from a letter I received from undoubted authority, which may be depended upon. It is dated London March the 4th, 1775.

"*I congratulate you heartily on the spirited and prudent conduct of your Assembly. Their proceedings are universally applauded by the people of this country. Every dares not lisp against them, and faction hides its face with shame-ful disappointment. All must be some part, and your province will be honoured with every mark of distinction from this country. His Majesty is already disposed to grant you every honourable favour that can be proposed.* I am happy that the Clergy under your direction have conducted themselves so prudently and successfully, and hope that the Church, for the Labour of her Sons, will not be forgotten.

The resolution suggested by Lord North, will I flatter myself have an happy effect at New-York. It proposes to the colonies all they can reasonably ask. They desired to be taxed by their own representatives; it will be granted them. Leave it to our Assemblies (they said) and we will sufficiently tax ourselves, and contribute to the common expences. If a parliament accepts the proposal, and invites them by this resolution to propose what they will give and grant for the necessary contingencies of the Base, and their own civil establishment, while they fulfill their engagements, Parliament will not interfere to tax them; when they refuse to bear a part in supporting the common burden, the supreme legislature will compel the delinquent colony to its duty. Thus every reasonable indulgence is offered to you, and every necessary power reserved to parliament. If you reject this proposition of peace and reconciliation, the nation will be convinced that you are determined to agree on no terms of accommodation. The Measure which will speedily embark for Boston will convince the refractory among you, that this nation will not be trifled with. It is uncertain who will be your Governor, the King being resolved to appoint one himself, Governor Martin of North-Carolina is talked of."

Thus I have given you all the news that I at present know, which may be depended upon. Cooper says, that thirty odd sail of transports sailed for Ireland the same day with him; and that many more transports were taken up daily. This is terrible news for my poor *distressed, oppressed, injured countrymen*. I must own I was born among the Saints and rebels, but it was my misfortune. *Where are your Congress Now?* What say Hancock, Adams, and all their rebellious followers? Are they still bold? I trow not.

We have lately been plagued with a *rascally Whig Mob* here, but they have effected nothing, only SEARS the King, was secured at the Jail door. He was entered there by the Magistrates upon his refusing to give Bail for being guilty of misdemeanors, &c. Our Magistrates have not the spirit of a Louse, however, I prognosticate, it will not be long before he is handled by authority.

I am, &c.

Auchmuty's remarks, p. a. 738. *Samuel Auchmuty.*

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Pittsfield, in the County of Berkshire, to an Officer of distinguished Rank in this Town, dated May 4, 1775.

"I have the Pleasure to acquaint you that a Number of Gentlemen from Connecticut, went from this Place last Tuesday Morning, having been joined by Col. Easton, Capt. Dickinson and Mr. Brown, with 40 Soldiers, on an Expedition against Ticonderoga and Crown Point, expecting to be reinforced by a thousand Men from the Grants above here, a Post having previously taken his Departure to inform Col. Ethan Allen of the Design, and desiring him to hole his Green Mountain Boys in actual Readiness. The Expedition has been carried on with the utmost Secrecy, as they are in Hopes of taking those Forts by Surprize. We expect they will reach those Forts by Saturday next, or Lord's Day at farthest. The Plan was concerted at Hartford last Saturday, by the Governor and Council;—Col. Hancock, Mr. Adams, and others from our Province being present. Three Hundred Pounds was drawn immediately out of the Treasury for the aforesaid Purpose, and committed to those Gentlemen that were here. We earnestly pray for Success to this important Expedition, as the taking those Places would afford us a Key to all Canada. Should Success attend this Expedition, we expect a strong Reinforcement will be sent from the Western Part of Connecticut to keep those Forts, and to repair and fortify them well.

"We have had much Work here of late with the Tories: A dark Plot has been discovered of sending Names down to General Gage; in Consequence of which and the critical Situation of this Town, we have been obliged to act with Vigour, and have sent Mr. Jones and ----- Graves, to Northampton Goal, where they now lie in close Confinement, and have sent a Hue and Cry after Major Stoddard and Mr. Little, who have fled to New-York for Shelter. We hope it will not be long before they are taken into Custody and committed to close Confinement. Our Tories are the worst in the province: All the Effect the late and present Operations have had upon them is, they are mute and pensive, and secretly wish for more prosperous Days to Toryism.

"As to your important Operations, Sir, you have the fervent Prayers of all good Men that Success may attend them. I hope God will inspire you with Wisdom from above in all your Deliberations, and your Soldiers with Courage and Fortitude, and that Boston will be speedily delivered into your Hands, the General thereof and all the King's Troops, that that Den of Thieves, that Nest of Robbers, that Asylum for Traitors and Murderers, may be broke up, and never another red Coat from England set Foot on these Shores." *See Army investing Boston, pa. 728.*

Extract of another Letter from the same Gentleman, dated May 9.

"In my last I wrote to you of the Northern Expedition; before this week ends, we are in raised Hopes here of hearing that Ticonderoga and Crown-Point are in our Hands. Solomon, the Indian King at Stockbridge, was lately at Col. Easton's of this Town, and said there, that the Mohawks had not only gave Liberty to the Stockbridge Indians to join us, but had sent them a Belt, denoting that they would hold 500 Men in Readiness to join us immediately on the first Notice; and that the said Solomon holds an Indian Post in actual Readiness to run with the News as soon as they shall be wanted. Those Indians would be of great Service to you should the King's Troops march out of Boston, as some think they undoubtedly will, upon the Arrival of their Recruits and give us Battle. Our Militia this Way, Sir, are vigorously preparing for actual Readiness, adjacent Towns and this Town are buying Arms and Ammunition; there is a Plenty of Arms to be sold at Albany as yet; but we hear, by Order of the Mayor, &c. no Powder is to be sold at present there. The Spirit of Liberty runs high there, as you have doubtless learn'd by the Post to our Place. Others. I have exerted myself to encourage the same Spirit in King's District, which has of late taken surprising Effect. The poor Tories at Kinderhook are much hurt and grieved, and are wheeling about, and begin to take the Quick Step.—New-York Government begins to be alive in the glorious Cause, and to act with great Vigour.

"I fervently pray, Sir, that our Council of War may be inspired with Wisdom from above, to direct the warlike Enterprize with Prudence, Discretion and Vigour. O may your Councils and Deliberations be under the Guidance and Blessing of Heaven! Since I began to write, an intelligible Person, who left Ticonderoga Saturday before last, informs me, that having went through there and Crown-Point about three Weeks ago, all were secure; but on his Return, he found they were alarmed with our Expedition, and would not admit him into the Fort: That there were 22 Soldiers at Crown-Point, and he judged near 200 at Ticonderoga; that those Forts were out of Repair, and much in Ruins; That it was his Opinion, our Men would undoubtedly be able to take them; and that he met our Men last Thursday, who were well furnished with Cattle and Waggons, laden with Provisions, and in good Spirits, who he supposed would arrive there last Sabbath Day, and he doubted not but this Week they would be in Possession of those Forts. He informed them where they might obtain a Plenty of Ball; and there are Cannon enough at Crown-Point, which they cannot secure from us; that he saw the old Sow, brought from Cape-Breton, and a Number of good brass Cannon at Ticonderoga. Should this Expedition succeed, and should the Council of War send up their Orders for the Peoples this Way to transport by Land 20 or 30 of the best of the Cannon to Head-Quarters, I doubt not but the People in this Country would do it with all Expedition: We could easily collect a thousand Yoke of Cattle for the Business."

Yesterday Col. Easton arrived at the Provincial Congress in Watertown from Ticonderoga, & brings the glorious News of the taking that Place by the American Forces, without the Loss of a Man! Of which interesting Event we have collected the following Particulars, viz. Last Tuesday se'nnight about 240 Men from Connecticut and this Province, under Col. Allen & Col. Easton, arrived at the Lake near Ticonderoga, 80 of them crossed it, and came to the Fort about the Dawn of Day. The Centry was much surprized at seeing such a Body of Men, & snapped his Piece at them; our Men however immediately rushed forward, seized and confined the Centry, pushed through the covered Way, and all got safe upon the Parade, while the Garrison were sleeping in their Beds. They immediately formed a hollow Square, and gave three Huzzas, which broke out the Garrison; an inconsiderable Skirmish, with Cutlasses or Bayonets, ensued, in which a small Number of the Enemy received some Wounds. The commanding Officer soon came forth: Col. Easton clapped him upon the Shoulder, told him he was his Prisoner, and surrendered, IN THE NAME OF AMERICA, an infant Sovereign of the Earth, with all its Contents, to the American Forces. The Officer was in great Confusion, and expressed himself in this Tell-tale Manner—*Damn you, what—what—does all this mean?*—Col. Easton again told him, that he and his Garrison were Prisoners: The Officer said, that he hoped he should be treated with much more Honour than our People had met with from the British Troops. The Officer then said, he was all Submission, and immediately ordered his Soldiers to deliver up all the Arms, in Number about 100 Stands. As they gave up their Arms, the Prisoners were secured in the hollow Square.——The American Forces having thus providentially got Possession of this important Fortress, found in it upwards of One Hundred Pieces of Cannon, several Mortars, and a considerable Quantity of Shot, Stores and some Powder. After this Acquisition, a Detachment of our Troops was dispatched to take Possession of Crown-Point, where there is a considerable Number of Cannon. Another Detachment was sent to Skenesborough, where they took Major Skene and his Family, with a Number of Soldiers & several small Pieces of Cannon.

Col. Easton met several 100 Men from the Western Parts of this Province, on their Way to Ticonderoga. They were on the same Expedition, not knowing the Fort was taken till they met Col. Easton. Part of them pursued their March, in order to secure and garrison the Fort.

The Prisoners, to the Number of about 200, including Negroes, &c. were brought off by John Brown, Esq. Col. Allen was left Commander of the Fort.

The Officers and Soldiers in this important Expedition behaved with the utmost Intrepidity and good Conduct, and therefore merit the highest Applauses of their grateful Country.

A terrible Fire broke out in Boston about 9 o'Clock last Evening, and raged a long Time. We hear it began just above the Draw Bridge, and burnt along the Town Dock. A great Number of Buildings are doubtless consumed; but it is not possible to collect the Particulars for this Paper. *See pa. 734.*

We hear that a Vessel is arrived at Salem from South-Carolina, and brings Intelligence, that the People of that Province had received an imperfect Account of the late Engagement; on which they assembled, and secured 1500 Arms, and took some other prudent Measures for their Safety.

We hear that an armed Vessel, a few Days ago, on some frivolous Pretence, took Possession of two other Vessels in the Vineyard Sound; on which the People fitted out two Vessels, went in Pursuit of them, struck, and brought them both into a Harbour, and sent the Prisoners to Taunton Goal.

Last Wednesday Capt. Andrews arrived at Marblehead from Halifax, and we hear he brings Intelligence that 20 Tons of Hay being agreed to be shipped from thence for the Use of the ministerial Army in Boston, the People found Means to set it on Fire, by which it was near all happily consumed.

We hear several Transports are arrived at Boston from England, and others coming in, with Troops to reinforce General Gage.

The Posts throughout the Continent, it is probable, will soon be constitutionally established. Mr. Noble now sets off from this Place every Thursday, and returns on the Tuesday following.—The Posts to New-York, by Way of Hartford, set out and return on the usual Days. *See index, under Post-Office.*

On Wednesday Morning, the 10th Instant, died at Newbury, near Newbury, JEREMIAH LEE, Esq; of Marblehead, a Member of the Honourable Committee of Safety, one of the most eminent Merchants on this Continent, and a distinguished, resolute Asserter and Defender of the Liberties of his oppressed and much injured Country. He hear he has left the Province a Legacy of £2000 Sterling.

Died at Bristol Rhode-Island Government, the Rev. John Usher, Minister of the Episcopal Church in that Town.

—At Ipswich, the Rev. Mr. Rogers, Pastor of a Church in that Town.

MARRIED] At Newbury-Port, Mr. John Treey, Merchant, to Miss Peggy Loughton, Daughter of H. Loughton, Esq; of Boston.

ON the Sunday after the late Engagement about 20 Barrels of Pork, Part of them marked H. W. C. H. and Part marked P were taken away from Capt. George Crowninshield's Store, on the Long Wharf, Salem; and at the same Time about 32 Bushels of Rye were carried from Dr. Prince's Store, on the same Wharf. Whoever will give Information to Capt. George Dacre of Salem, or Mr. Stephen Cabot of Beverly, where the said Pork and Rye may be found, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

See index, under Congress Continental, pa. 721. (12) See index, under Army, &c. at Lexington, See pa. 723. (1) See also, pa. 721. (12) See American rights, pa. 1089, 1228. See list of Grievances, pa. 971. (2) See pa. 66 1/4, 689. (3) pa. 714.

CAMBRIDGE, May 18.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of Eminence in England, to his Friend here, dated December 19th, 1774.

"I rejoice in the Accounts which we are continually receiving of the Firmneſs of the Coloniſts in oppoſing the preſent Meaſures of our Government, and in maintaining their Liberties. If they perſiſt they muſt ſucceed, and we may hope to ſee a total Rout of deſpotic Men and deſpotic Meaſures in this Country. (1)—I have been often afraid, that through the Influence of ſelfiſh Traders and Merchants, *half* Meaſures would have been adopted by the *Americans*, and the Effect of Negotiation truſted to. But they have wiſely taken a different Courſe; and ſhould they hereafter be even forced to have Recourſe to the laſt and dreadful Remedy, the Quarrel will be ſooner decided, and more probably will be gained in the End. In all Events, the Iſſue muſt prove favourable to them; and, I hope, they will not drop their Oppoſition till they have obtained a *compleat* Redreſs of Grievances, and ſome Security for future Time. Had they done this at the Time the new Duties were laid: Had they then perſiſted in their Reſolution not to import till the Duty upon *Tea*, as well as *Paper*, *Glaſs*, &c. had been repealed, they would not have been in their preſent State of Diſtreſs.—It is ſcarcely poſſible that one Kingdom ſhould hang more upon another, than this Kingdom does at preſent on America. Our Situation in Conſequence of our public Debts, Taxes and unbounded Paper-Circulation, is conſtantly precarious and critical to a Degree, and in a Manner which there is no Example in the Hiſtory of the World. (2) Our Debts, Taxes and Paper are all ſupported by Trade. (3) They tremble with every Fluctuation of Trade; and any conſiderable Diminution of Trade would ſubvert them at once, and bring on a horrid Convulſion. It is therefore eaſy to conceive what would follow in this Country, were the whole *American* Trade loſt.——But it is happy for you that you do not reſt on any ſuch precarious and miſerable Foundation. Indeed, it would, in my Opinion, be an Advantage to you were all your Trade deſtroyed, and all your Ports ſhut up. This is the worſt you have to fear from the preſent Conteſt; for as to what ſome of our Governors *ſay*, and (I ſuppoſe) *think* of our Ability to ſubdue the Colonies by a military Force ſent from hence, it ſeems to me an Inſtance of Infatuation that is little ſhort of *Inſanity*.——An extenſive Commerce has never yet done any Country any ſubſtantial Service. It adds to the Wealth and the Brilliancy of a State by ſapping its Population, its Virtue, and its internal Happineſs and Vigour. Let the *Americans* learn to live within themſelves, and avoid the deſtructive Luxury and Corruption derived from Trade: Let them alſo learn to fight in their own Defence againſt all Intruders, (4) and form ſome Bond of Union which may prevent Diſcord among themſelves: Let them do this, and they will ſoon be the *greateſt*, as well as the *happieſt* People under Heaven, and above the Annoyance of any Enemy. For this Reaſon, I am apt to think, that what would moſt of all ſerve the *Americans* would be ſuch a Continuance of the preſent Diſpute with the Mother-Country as would force them upon Non-Importation, Non-Exportation and Non-Conſumption Agreements that *ſhould laſt forever*. I moſt ardently wiſh for the Perſeverance of the Colonies in their preſent Oppoſition; and this Wiſh proceeds, if I know myſelf, from a general Concern about the Intereſt of Liberty among Mankind, and alſo from a particular Concern about its Intereſt in this Country as well as with you. Liberty, civil and religious, eſtabliſhed among our Brethren in *America*, will retard its Downfall here, and will afford us the pleaſing Proſpect of a Country to which we may fly and enjoy the Rights of Men, after Luxury and Vice have at length completed our Ruin. Thus will the *Americans* by ſaving *themſelves*, be the Means of ſaving *us* likewiſe. (5)

Our *new* Parliament is now ſitting; but there is no Reaſon for thinking that it differs much from the *laſt*. Such, indeed, is our preſent State that we can never hope for any other than *ſubſervient* Parliaments; and, on this Account, it is but little the beſt Friends of the Colonies can do for them. They ſhould, therefore, depend for Deliverance on nothing but their own Vigour, Virtue and Steadineſs; and theſe will infallibly ſecure it to them."

To be SOLD Cheap,

A Very genteel Houſe, with Out-Houſes, a good Barn, and a Quantity of Land adjoining, lying in Newmarket, in the Province of New-Hampſhire, very convenient for a Merchant or Trader. Inquire of DANIEL SCOTT, Apothecary in Boſton, JOSEPH HOYT, Eſq; of Stratham, or JOSEPH JACKSON, at Durham New-Mills.

[In our laſt was inſerted as a Curioſity, an inſolent, lying Letter from General Gage, in Anſwer to a very ſenſible, polite one he received from Governor Trumbull. The following is (we ſuppoſe) the Narrative of the late Engagement, taken (as the General ſays) "from Gentlemen of indiſputable Honour and Veracity," to which he refers the Governor; and which we now inſert (with ſome Remarks) as another Specimen of the deteſtable Principles of our barbarous Enemies.]

ON Tueſday the 18th of April, about half paſt 10 at Night, Lieutenant Colonel Smith of the 10th Regiment, embarked from the Common at Boſton, with the Grenadiers and Light Infantry of the Troops there, and landed on the oppoſite Side, from whence he began his March towards Concord, where he was ordered to deſtroy a Magazine of Military Stores, depoſited there for the Uſe of an Army to be aſſembled, in order to act againſt his Majeſty, and his Government. (6)—[*This Magazine of Stores was honeſtly provided for the Uſe of the People, not for the Purpoſe of acting againſt legal Government, but in order to enable them to preſerve their juſt Rights and Privileges, and unlawfully invaded by a deſpotic Adminiſtration; and the Seizure or Deſtruction of ſuch Stores was nothing more nor leſs than abſolute* ROBBERY *Therefore, Gen. Gage or any other Man (let his private Character have been ever ſo amiable) who effected, or even attempted the Deſtruction of Property procured for ſuch virtuous Purpoſes, ought immediately to have been killed upon the Spot, as an infamous* PUBLIC ROBBER.]----------The Colonel called his Officers together, and gave Orders, that the Troops ſhould not fire, unleſs fired upon; and after marching a few Miles, detached ſix Companies of Light Infantry, under the Command of Major Pitcairn, to take Poſſeſſion of two Bridges on the other Side of Concord: Soon after they heard many Signal Guns, and the ringing of Alarm Bells repeatedly, which convinced them that the Country was riſing to oppoſe them, and that it was a preconcerted Scheme to oppoſe the King's Troops, whenever there ſhould be a favourable Opportunity for it.--------[*The "King's Troops" have been, for many Years paſt, converted into Inſtruments of Tyranny; and their being ſuffered to remain ſo long among us, in that Character, redounds not much to the Honour of a free and ſpirited People. That it has been predetermined, the "preconcerted," to oppoſe the "King's Troops," or any other Body of Men, rather than ſubmit to the oppreſſive Edicts (and thereby become the Slaves) of a corrupt Britiſh Parliament, or rather the Paſſals of a Jacobitiſh, Tory Miniſtry, is an inconteſtible, acknowledged Truth--in which every good Man ought to glory.--And our not oppoſing thoſe Engines of Oppreſſion, the "King's Troops," till the 19th of April, muſt ever be conſidered as a criminal Neglect of a moſt important Duty, which can admit of no Palliation but by ſuppoſing that Day to be the firſt "favourable Opportunity for it."*]--About 3 o'Clock the next Morning, the Troops being advanced within two Miles of Lexington, Intelligence was received that about Five Hundred Men in Arms, were aſſembled, and determined to oppoſe the King's Troops; (7) and on Major Pitcairn's galloping up to the Head of the advanced Companies two Officers informed him that a Man (advanced from thoſe that were aſſembled) had preſented his Muſquet and attempted to ſhoot them, but the Piece ſtaſhed in the Pan: On this the Major gave directions to the Troops to move forward, but on no Account to fire, nor even to attempt it without Orders. When they arrived at the End of the Village, they obſerved about 200 armed Men, drawn up on a Green, and when the Troops came within a Hundred Yards of them they began to file off towards ſome Stone Walls, on their right Flank: The Light Infantry obſerving this, ran after them; The Major inſtantly called to the Soldiers not to fire, but to ſurround and diſarm them; ſome of them who had jumped over a Wall, then fired four or five Shot at the Troops, wounded a Man of the 10th Regiment, and the Major's Horſe in two Places, and at the ſame time ſeveral Shots were fired from a Meeting-Houſe on the left: Upon this, without any Order or Regularity, the Light Infantry began a ſcattered Fire, and killed ſeveral of the Country People; but were ſilenced as ſoon as the Authority of their Officers could make them.

[*As a true Narrative of the laſt Engagement, and a juſt Repreſentation of the ſavage Barbarity of our Enemies, are prepared or preparing by proper Authority, it is unneceſſary here particularly to expoſe the groſs Miſrepreſentations, and contradict the many Lies contained in this "circumſtantial Account." The Remainder of this notoriouſly falſe Narrative will therefore be inſerted without any further Remarks at this Time.*]

† After this, Colonel Smith marched up with the Remainder of the Detachment, and the whole Body proceeded to Concord, where they arrived about 9 o'Clock, without any Thing further happening; but vaſt Numbers of armed People were ſeen aſſembling on all the Heights: while Colonel Smith with the Grenadiers, and Part of the Light Infantry remained at Concord, to ſearch for Cannon, &c. there; he detached Captain Parſons with ſix light Companies to ſecure a Bridge at ſome Diſtance from Concord, and to proceed from thence to certain Houſes, where it was ſuppoſed there was Cannon, and Ammunition; Captain Parſons in purſuance of theſe Orders, poſted three Companies at the Bridge, and on ſome Heights near it, under the Command of Captain Laurie of the 43d Regiment; and with the Remainder went and deſtroyed ſome Cannon Wheels, Powder, and Ball; the People ſtill continued increaſing on the Heights; and in about an Hour after, a large Body of them began to move towards the Bridge, the Light Companies of the 4th and 10th then deſcended, and joined Captain Laurie, the People continued to advance in great Numbers; and fired upon the King's Troops, killed three Men, wounded four Officers, one Serjeant, and four private Men, upon which (after returning the fire) Captain Laurie and his Officers, thought it prudent to retreat to the main Body at Concord, and were ſoon joined by two Companies of Grenadiers; when Captain Parſons returned with the three Companies over the Bridge, they obſerved three Soldiers on the Ground, one of them ſcalped, his Head much mangled, and his Ears cut off, tho' not quite dead; a Sight which ſtruck the Soldiers with Horror; Captain Parſons marched on and joined the main Body, who were only waiting for his coming up, to march back to Boſton; Colonel Smith had executed his Orders, without Oppoſition, by deſtroying all the Military Stores he could find; both the Colonel and Major Pitcairn, having taken all poſſible Pains to convince the Inhabitants that no Injury was intended them, and that if they opened their Doors when required, to ſearch for ſaid Stores, not the ſlighteſt Miſchief ſhould be done; neither had any of the People the leaſt Occaſion to complain, but they were ſulky, and one of them even ſtruck Major Pitcairn.---Except upon Captain Laurie, at the Bridge, no Hoſtilities happened from the Affair at Lexington, until the Troops began their March back. As ſoon as the Troops had got out of the Town of Concord, they received a heavy Fire from all Sides, from Walls, Fences, Houſes, Trees, Barns, &c. which continued without Intermiſſion, till they met the firſt Brigade, with two Field Pieces, near Lexington; ordered out under the Command of Lord Percy to ſupport them; (advice having been received about 7 o'Clock next Morning, that Signals had been made, and Expreſſes gone out to alarm the Country, and that People were riſing to attack the Troops under Colonel Smith.) Upon the Firing of the Field Pieces, the People's Fire was for a while ſilenced, but as they ſtill continued to encreaſe greatly in Numbers, they fired again as before, from all Places where they could find Cover, upon the whole Body, and continued ſo doing for the Space of Fifteen Miles: Notwithſtanding their Numbers they did not attack openly during the whole Day, but kept under Cover on all Occaſions. The Troops were very much fatigued, the greater Part of them having been under Arms all Night, and made a March of upwards of Forty Miles before they arrived at Charleſtown, from whence they were ferryed over to Boſton.

The Troops had above Fifty killed, and many more wounded; Reports are various about the Loſs ſuſtained by the Country People, ſome make it very conſiderable, others not ſo much.

Thus this unfortunate Affair has happened through the Raſhneſs and Imprudence of a few People, who began Firing on the † Troops at Lexington.

* *At this Time the advanced Light Companies loaded, but the Grenadiers were not loaded when they received their firſt Fire.*

† *Notwithſtanding the Fire from the Meeting-Houſe, Colonel Smith and Major Pitcairn, with the greateſt Difficulty, kept the Soldiers from forcing into the Meeting-Houſe and putting all they ſaw in it to Death.*

NEWPORT, May 8.

Mr. John Brown, merchant, whom we mentioned in our laſt to have been illegally ſeized and ſent to Admiral Graves, at Boſton, by order of Capt. Wallace, of the ſhip Roſe, on this ſtation for the *protection* of trade, was there honorably diſcharged, and his flour, which was unrighteouſly taken from him, ordered to be paid for, with damages, &c. for the detention of the two packets.

It is ſaid the Governor of Canada has wrote General Gage he can get officers there, to act againſt New-England, but no privates, the people in general declaring they will not fight againſt theſe colonies.

By letters from New-York we underſtand, that JAMES RIVINGTON, printer, and Parſon COOPER, a writer on the ſide of TYRANNY, with ſome other *miniſterial tools*, have decamped, and taken paſſage for the land of SLAVERY.

The Falcon ſloop of war arrived here from Boſton laſt Saturday.

We are well aſſured, that Lord Dartmouth's letter, ſo much talked of by the Tories, as being moderate, &c. amounts to no more nor leſs, than that, if the colonies will grant his Majeſty as much money annually, as the King, Lords and Commons ſhall think proper to demand; then the colonies may have the liberty of getting it how they can; and this ſum is to be at the diſpoſal of parliament. (12) So that the money of the colonies may be applied for enſlaving them. This ſame very mild letter, with which the Tories are ſo well ſatisfied, denies the colonies even the leaſt claim of right. (13) So that it ſeems there are *ſome* in England who have the ſame opinion of King, Lords and Commons, as *ſome* BLASPHEMERS in this town have, viz. "That the King, Lords & Commons are the ſame upon earth, as God Almighty is in Heaven."!!

The words quoted above, are the very identical expreſſions of certain perſons in this town.

Printing-Office, Cambridge, May 12, 1775.

AT the Deſire of many reſpectable Gentlemen, Members of the Honourable Provincial Congreſs, and others, we have removed our Printing-Office from Salem to this Place; where we ſhall exert our beſt Endeavours in continuing to conduct the Buſineſs in general, and this Paper in particular, in ſuch a Manner as will beſt promote the public Good, eſpecially at this important Criſis---when the *Property*, the LIVES, and (what is infinitely more valuable) the LIBERTY, of the good People of this Country, are in Danger of being torn from them by the cruel Hands of arbitrary Power.

We return our moſt ſincere Thanks to thoſe Gentlemen who favoured us with their Cuſtom, and otherwiſe encouraged us, while we carried on our Buſineſs at Salem. We requeſt a Continuance of their Favours, and beg Leave to aſſure them that we conſider ourſelves under great Obligations to ſerve them, in future, with the utmoſt Fidelity and Punctuality. S. & E. HALL.

*** The Price of this Paper is Six Shillings and Eight Pence per Annum: Three Shillings and Four Pence to be paid at ſubſcribing, and the Remainder at the End of the Year.

LOST out of a Houſe in Cambridge, between the 19th and 26th ult. a Woman's gold WATCH, with two miniature Pictures among its other Appendages; alſo a Mourning Ring. Whoever will give Intelligence of either, to the Printers hereof, ſo that the ſame may be recovered, ſhall be handſomely rewarded.

To be SOLD on reaſonable Terms,

A Good convenient Dwelling-Houſe, with a Garden Spot and ſmall Barn, ſituate in Portſmouth, near Dr. Haven's Meeting-Houſe.

Alſo a good Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, Wharf, and Ware-Houſe with about Half an Acre of Land, ſituate in New-Market, on Exeter River, ſuitable for Trade and Navigation. For further Particulars, inquire of Mr. DANIEL FOWLE, Printer in Portſmouth, or JOSEPH DOE, in Newmarket.

ALL Perſons that have any Demands on the Eſtate of Rev. JOHN CHIPMAN, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in, in order for a Settlement, to BENJAMIN JOY, Eſq; of Beverly, or JOSEPH CHIPMAN of Salem, Executors of the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid deceaſed, and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid Eſtate are requeſted to make Payment to the Executors.

N. B. A few Cows and a Houſe to be ſold. Inquire of the Executors. *Beverly, May 6, 1775.*

A Moles Boat, 13 Feet long, went adrift about a Month ago from Beverly. Two Dollars Reward will be paid by DAVID BRITTON of Salem, or JOSEPH BATCHELDER of Beverly, for finding her.

(1) See Index, under Congreſs Provincial. (2) See American Pamphlets, pa. 1089, 1228. (3) See Index, under Towns, Country, Repreſentatives, Aſſembly, Congreſs Continental & Provincial, Resolves, &c. (4) See Lexington Fight, pa. 729. (5) See Liſt of Grievances, pa. 971. (6) See Liſt of Engliſh Grievances, pa. 532, Vol. 2. & pa. 540.